

Mar. 49 BC

Caesar proceeded to Brundisium where he besieged Pompey until Pompey fled with his fleet to Greece.

End of 49 BC

DURANT

Caesar joined the troops and fleet that his  
aid had collected at BRUNDISIUM. A winter  
crossing of the ADRIATIC by an army was  
in those days unheard of, the 12 vessels at  
his disposal could carry over only a third  
of his 60,000 men at one time, and Pompey's  
superintending squadrons patrolled all islands  
and harbors along the opposite coast.  
Nevertheless, Caesar set sail and crossed to

EPICURUS with 20,000 men. On their way back to Italy, his ships were wrecked. Wondering what delayed the remainder of his army, Caesar tried to recross in a small ship. The sailors rowed out against the surf and were nearly drowned. Caesar, descending amid their terror, encouraged them with the possibly legendary exhortation: "Fear not; you carry Caesar and his fortune." But wind and wave tossed the boat back upon the shore, and Caesar had to abandon the attempt.

49-48 BC

Pompey had assembled a large fleet from Asia and borrowed large sums from the various potentates of Asia and Syria. But Caesar transported his men & supplies from BRINDISI & landed in Asia. He sent a message to Pompey asking again for a peace conference. Pompey refused to accept and his army panicked, many deserting to their homes. Pompey's fleet was unable to reach the mainland and in many areas his men were starving. He

asked for a truce only to force Caesar to release his  
blockade, and Caesar, perceiving this, went on  
with his plans for war. Caesar waited for ships  
from Rome. MARK ANTONY came from Rome  
to aid Caesar. Pompey planned to ambush Antony's  
forces as they marched to join Caesar, but Antony was  
informed of the plan and kept his men in camp  
until Caesar had joined him. SCIPIO was notified  
of Antony's arrival by Pompey and brought his forces  
out of Syria to join Pompey. Pompey's army was down  
in the lowlands and Caesar with mountains. Caesar  
built dams to prevent the clear mountain water from  
reaching Pompey. Pompey's army was forced to charge  
uphill because his men were starving. Due to  
panic in Caesar's army they successfully split the army  
in 2 killing many men. Caesar withdrew & spoke to his soldiers

49BC

1912 Dates J-BK

remains 49BC

Caesar was dictator of Rome for 11 days  
then he was CONSUL for 48BC

49 BC

When the situation between Pompey and Caesar became critical, Antony and another tribune Quinctus Cassius Longinus, ~~was~~ vetoed the bill to deprive Caesar of his army & fled to him.

1/19 Caesar crossed Rubicon

49BC

Mark Antony became Tribune



Jan. 19, 49BC

Caesar crossed the Rubicon

49 BC

Pothinus & Achillas, the chief ministers of ~~Egypt~~ fomented a rebellion in Syria and Cleopatra was expelled to Syria in 49 BC leaving the ministers to rule in the name of the young king Ptolemy (married to his sister Cleopatra VII)

CORFINIUM resisted briefly, then surrendered, Caesar protected it from sack by his soldiers, freed all captured officers, and sent to Pompey's camp the money and baggage that LABIENUS had left behind. Though almost penniless, he refrained from confiscating the estates of his opponents that fell into his hands - a characteristically wise measure, which won to neutrality most of the middle class. It would be his policy, he announced, to consider all

neutrals his friends, At every new advance he tried again for reconciliation. He sent a message to LENTULUS begging him to use his consular influence for peace. In a letter to Cicero he offered to retire to private life and leave the field to Pompey, provided he should be allowed to live in security. Cicero labored to effect a compromise, but found his logic helpless before the rival dogmatism of the revolution.

49BC

DURANT

Though his forces still far outnumbered Caesar's, Pompey withdrew with them from the capital, and a disorderly stream of aristocrats followed him, leaving their wives and children to CAESAR's mercy. Rejecting every overture of peace, Pompey declared that he would consider as an enemy any senator who did not abandon Rome and join his camp. The majority of the Senate remained in Rome, and vacillating Cicero, despising Pompey's vacillations

divided himself among his rural estates. Pompey marched in Brundisium and ferried his troops across the Adriatic. He knew that his undisciplined army needed further training before it could stand up to Caesar's legions; meanwhile, he hoped, the Roman fleet under his control would starve Italy into destroying his rival.

49 BC

DURANT

To secure the grain supply upon which Italy's life depended, he sent the impetuous CURIO with 2 legions to take Sicily, Cato surrendered the island and withdrew to Africa; CURIO pursued him with the recklessness of REGULUS, gave battle prematurely, was defeated, and died in action, mourning not his own death, but the injury he had done to Caesar.

49BC

Mark Antony was Tribune  
at Rome.



Summer 49 BC

Caesar crossed Pyrenees into Spain  
after first securing Sicily and  
Sardinia through his lieutenant

In a brief campaign of 40 days,  
in perhaps the most brilliant in all his  
career, extricated himself from  
apparently certain destruction and  
forced the surrender of the  
entire opposing Army. All

Spain now declared for him

On his way back he received  
the submission of Marseilles (Marseille)

He spent 11 days in Rome in  
administrative work